A'RBUTE. *n. ſ.* [*arbutus*, Lat.]

Arbute, or ſtrawberry tree, grows common in Ireland. It is difficult to be raiſed from the ſeeds, but may be propagated by layers. It grows to a goodly tree, endures our climate, unleſs the weather be very ſevere, and makes beautiful hedges. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

Rough *arbute* ſlips into a hazel bough
Are oft ingrafted; and good apples grow
Out of a plain tree ſtock. *May's Virgil's Georg.*

ARC. *n. ſ.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. A ſegment; a part of a circle; not more than a ſemicircle.

Their ſegments, or *arcs*, for the moſt part, exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. An arch.

Load ſome vain church with old theatrick ſtate,
Turn *arcs* of triumph to a garden gate;
Reverſe your ornaments, and hang them all
On ſome patch'd dog-hole ek'd with ends of wall. *Pope.*

ARCA'DE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A continued arch; a walk arched over.

Or call the winds through long *arcades* to roar,
Proud to catch hold at a Venetian door. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

ARCANUM. n. ſ. in the plural arcana. A Latin word, ſignifying a ſecret.

ARCH. *n. ſ.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. Part of a circle, not more than the half.

The mind perceives, that an *arch* of a circle is leſs than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle. *Locke.*

2. A building in form of a ſegment of a circle, uſed for bridges and other works.

Ne'er through an *arch* ſo hurried the blown tide,
As the reconforted through the gates. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide *arch*
Of the rais'd empire fall! here is my ſpace.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

The royal ſquadron marches,
Erect triumphal *arches*
For Albion and Albanius. *Dryden's Albion.*

3. The ſky, or vault of heaven.

Hath nature given them eyes
To ſee this vaulted *arch*, and the rich cope
Of ſea and land. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. [from ἀρχὸς.] A chief: obſolete.

The noble duke, my maſter,
My worthy *arch* and patron comes to night. *Sh. King. Lear.*

To ARCH. *v. a.* [*arcuo*, Lat.]

1. To build arches.

The nations of the field and wood
Build on the wave, or *arch* beneath the ſand. *Pope.*

2. To cover with arches.

Gates of monarchs
Are *arch'd* ſo high, that giants may jet through. *Sh. Cymbel.*

The proud river which makes her bed at her feet, is *arched* over with ſuch a curious pile of ſtones, that conſidering the rapid courſe of the deep ſtream that roars under it, it may well take place among the wonders of the world. *Howel's Voc. For.*

ARCH. *adj.* [from ἀρχὸς, chief.]

1. Chief; of the firſt claſs.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The moſt *arch* deed of piteous maſſacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

There is ſprung up
An heretick, an *arch* one, Cranmer. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

2. Waggiſh; mirthful; triflingly miſchievous. This ſignification it ſeems to have gained, by being frequently applied to the boy moſt remarkable for his pranks; as the *arch* rogue, *&c.*

Eugenio ſet out from the ſame univerſity, and about the ſame time with Coruſades; he had the reputation of an *arch* lad at ſchool. *Swift's Fates of Clergy.*

ARCH, in compoſition, ſignifies chief, or of the firſt claſs, [from ἀρχὸς, or ἀρχὴ.] as, *archangel*, *archbiſhop*. It is pronounced variouſly with regard to the *ch*, which before a conſonant ſound as in *cheeſe*, as *archdeacon*; before a vowel like *k*, as *archangel*.

ARCHA'NGEL. *n. ſ.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the higheſt order of angels.

His form had yet not loſt
All her original brightneſs, nor appear'd
Leſs than *archangel* ruin'd, and th' exceſs
Of glory obſcur'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

'Tis ſure th' *archangel*'s trump I hear,
Nature's great paſſing-bell, the only call
Of gods that will be heard by all. *Norris's Miſcellanies.*

ARCHANGE'L. *n. ſ.* [*lamium*, Lat.] The name of a plant, called alſo *Dead nettle*.

It hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whoſe upper lip is hollow like a ſpoon; but the under one divided into two ſegments, in the form of a heart, and both end in chaps brimmed and edged; out of the flower cup, which is fiſtul us and cut into ſegments, riſes the pointal, fixed, like a nail, to the hinder part of the flower, with four embryoes which become triangular ſeeds incloſed in a huſk formed of the flower cup. The ſpecies are fourteen, and ſeven of them grow wild on dry banks, or under hedges, two ſorts of which are uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

ARCHANGE'LICK. *adj.* [from *archangel.*] Belonging to archangels.

He ceas'd, and th' *archangelick* pow'r prepar'd
For ſwift deſcent; with him the cohort bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

ARCHBI'ACON. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *beacon.*] The chief place of proſpect, or of ſignal.

You ſhall win the top of the Corniſh *archbeacon* Hainborough, which may for proſpect compare with Rama in Paleſtina. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

ARCHBI'SHOP. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *biſhop.*] A biſhop of the firſt claſs, who ſuperintends the conduct of other biſhops his ſuffragans.

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Inſtall'd lord *archbiſhop* of Canterbury. *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.

The *archbiſhop* was the known architect of this new fabrick. *Clarendon.*

ARCHBI'SHOPRICK. *n. ſ.* [from *archbiſhop.*] The ſtate or juriſdiction of an archbiſhop.

'Tis the cardinal;
And merely to revenge him on the emperor,
For not beſtowing on him, at his aſking,
The *archbiſhoprick* of Toledo this is purpos'd. *Sh. H.* VIII.

This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the *archbiſhoprick*, underwent the envy and malice of men who agreed in nothing elſe. *Clarendon.*

ARCHCHA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *chanter.*] The chief chanter.

ARCHDE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] One that ſupplies the biſhop's place and office in ſuch matters as do belong to the epiſcopal function. The law ſtiles him the biſhop's vicar, or vicegerent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Leſt negligence might foiſt in abuſes, an *archdeacon* was appointed to take account of their doings. *Carew's Surv. of Irel.*

ARCHDE'ACONRY. *n. ſ.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or juriſdiction of an archdeacon.

It oweth ſubjection to the metropolitan of Canterbury, and hath one only *archdeaconry*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *archdeacon.*] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE. *n. ſ.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given to ſome ſovereign princes, as of Auſtria and Tuſcany.

Philip *archduke* of Auſtria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

ARCHDU'CHESS. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *ducheſs.*] A title given to the ſiſter or daughter of the archduke of Auſtria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuſcany.

ARCH-PHILO'SOPHER. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *philoſopher.*] Chief philoſopher.

It is no improbable opinion therefore, which the *arch-philoſopher* was of, that the chieſeſt perſon in every houſhold was always as it were a king. *Hooker, b.* i.

ARCH-PRE'LATE. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *prelate.*] Chief prelate.

May we not wonder, that a man of St. Baſil's authority and quality, an *arch-prelate* in the houſe of God, ſhould have his name far and wide called in queſtion. *Hooker, b.* v. § 42.

ARCH-PRE'SBYTER. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *preſbyter.*] Chief preſbyter.

As ſimple deacons are in ſubjection to preſbyters, according to the canon law; ſo are alſo preſbyters and *arch-preſbyters* in ſubjection to theſe archdeacons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ARCH-PRI'EST. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *prieſt.*] Chief prieſt.

The word decanus was extended to an eccleſiaſtical dignity, which included the *arch-prieſts*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ARCHAIO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρχαῖος, ancient, and λόγος, a diſcourſe.] A diſcourſe on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLO'GICK. *adj.* [from *archaiology.*] Relating to a diſcourſe on antiquity.

A'RCHAISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀρχαισμὸς.] An ancient phraſe, or mode of expreſſion.

I ſhall never uſe *archaiſms*, like Milton. *Watts.*

A'RCHED. *participial adj.* [from *To arch.*] Bent in the form of an arch.

I ſee how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou haſt the right *arched* bent of the brow. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

A'RCHER. *n. ſ.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that ſhoots with a bow; he that carries a bow in battle.

Fight, gentlemen of England; fight, bold yeomen!
Draw, *archers*, draw your arrows to the head:
Spur your proud horſes hard. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

This Cupid is no longer an *archer*, his glory ſhall be ours, for we are the only love-gods. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Noth.*

Thou frequent bring'ſt the ſmitten deer;
For ſeldom, *archers* ſay, thy arrows err. *Prior.*

A'RCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *archer.*]

1. The uſe of the bow.

Among the Engliſh artillery, *archery* challengeth the preeminence, as peculiar to our nation. *Camden's Remains.*

2. The act of ſhooting with the bow.

Flower of this purple dye,
Hit with Cupid's *archery*,
Sink in apple of his eye! *Shakeſ. Midſ. Night's Dr.*

3. The art of an archer.

Bleſt ſeraphims ſhall leave their quire,
And turn love's ſoldiers upon thee,
To exerciſe their *archery*. *Craſhaw's Steps to Temple.*

A'RCHES-COURT. *n. ſ.* [from *arches* and *court.*] The chief and moſt ancient conſiſtory that belongs to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the debating of ſpiritual cauſes, ſo called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whoſe top is raiſed of ſtone-pillars, built arch-wiſe. The judge of this court is termed the dean of the arches, or official of the *arches-court*: dean of the arches, becauſe with this office is commonly joined a peculiar juriſdiction of thirteen pariſhes in London, termed a deanery, being exempted from the authority of the biſhop of London, and belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury; of which the pariſh of Bow is one. Some others ſay, that he was firſt called dean of the arches, becauſe the official to the archbiſhop, the dean of the arches, was his ſubſtitute in his court; and by that means the names became confounded. The juriſdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury: ſo that, upon any appeal, he forthwith, and without any further examination of the cauſe, ſends out his citation to the party appealed, and his inhibition to the judge from whom the appeal is made. *Cowell.*

A'RCHETYPE. *n. ſ.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] The original of which any reſemblance is made.

Our ſouls, though they might have perceived images themſelves by ſimple ſenſe; yet it ſeems inconceivable, how they ſhould apprehend their *archetypes*. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of our perception, and the outward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas; ſo our ſenſations of hunger, cold, are alſo inward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas. But the notions or pictures of theſe things, as they are in the mind, are the ideas. *Watts's Logick.*

ARCHE'TYPAL. *adj.* [*archetypus*, Lat.] Original; being a pattern from which copies are made.

Through contemplation's opticks I have ſeen
Him who is fairer than the ſons of men:
The ſource of good, the light *archetypal*. *Norris's Miſcell.*

ARCHEUS. n. ſ. [probably from ἄρχω.] A word by which Paracelſus ſeems to have meant a power that preſides over the animal œconomy, diſtinct from the rational ſoul.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL. *adj.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat. an archdeacon.] Belonging to an archdeacon; as, this offence is liable to be cenſured in an *archidiaconal* viſitation.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL. *adj.* [from *archiepiſcopus*, Lat. an archbiſhop.] Belonging to an archbiſhop; as, Canterbury is an *archiepiſcopal* ſee; the ſuffragans are ſubject to *archiepiſcopal* juriſdiction.

A'RCHITECT. *n. ſ.* [*architectus*, Lat.]

1. A profeſſor of the art of building.

The *architect*'s glory conſiſts in the deſignment and idea of the work; his ambition ſhould be to make the form triumph over the matter. *Watton.*

2. A contriver of a building; a builder.

The haſty multitude
Admiring enter'd, and the work ſome praiſe,
And ſome the *architect*: his hand was known
In heav'n, by many a tow'red ſtructure high,
Where ſcepter'd angels held their reſidence,
And ſat as princes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

3. The contriver or former of any compound body.

This inconvenience the divine *architect* of the body obviated. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. The contriver of any thing.

An irreligious Moor,
Chief *architect* and plotter of theſe woes. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

ARCHITE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *architect.*] That performs the work of architecture.

How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the laſt mentioned, be furniſhed with *architective* materials? *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

ARCHITECTO'NICK. *adj.* [from ἄρχω, chief, and τέκτων, an artificer.] That which has the power or ſkill of an architect; that which can build or form any thing.

To ſay that ſome more fine part of either, or all the hypoſtatical principle, is the architect of this elaborate ſtructure, is to give occaſion to demand, what proportion of the tria prima afforded this *architectonick* ſpirit, and what agent made ſo ſkilful and happy a mixture. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

ARCHITE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*architectura*, Lat.]

1. The art or ſcience of building.

Architecture is divided into *civil architecture*, called by way of eminence *architecture*; *military architecture*, or fortification; and *naval architecture*, which, beſides building of ſhips and veſſels, includes alſo ports, moles, docks, *&c.* Some think the Tyrians were the firſt improvers of *architecture*; but others contend, that the rules of this art were delivered by God himſelf to Solomon, from whom the Tyrians had their inſtruction, which they afterwards communicated to the Egyptians; theſe to the Grecians, and theſe again to the Romans. Under Auguſtus, *architecture* arrived to its greateſt glory; but it afterwards dwindled by degrees, and at laſt fell with the weſtern empire, in the fifth century, when the Viſigoths deſtroyed all the moſt beautiful monuments of antiquity; and a new manner of building took its riſe, called the Gothick, coarſe, artleſs, and maſſive. Of the ſame kind was the Arabesk, Mooriſk or Mooriſh *architecture*, brought from the South by the Moors and Saracens. The architects of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, who had ſome knowledge of ſculpture, ſeemed to make perfection conſiſt altogether in the delicacy and multitude of ornaments, which they frequently beſtowed on their buildings without any conduct or taſte. In the two laſt centuries, the architects of Italy and France were wholly bent upon retrieving the primitive ſimplicity and beauty of ancient *architecture*, in which they did not fail of ſucceſs. This art is divided into five orders; the Tuſcan, Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian, and Compoſite; which took their riſe from the different proportions that the different kinds of buildings rendered neceſſary, according to the bulk, ſtrength, delicacy, richneſs, or ſimplicity required. *Chambers.*

Our fathers next in *architecture* ſkill'd,
Cities for uſe, and forts for ſafety build:
Then palaces and lofty domes aroſe,
Theſe for devotion, and for pleaſure thoſe. *Blackm. Creat.*

2. The effect or performance of the ſcience of building.

The formation of the firſt earth being a piece of divine *architecture*, aſcribed to a particular providence. *Burnet's Theory.*

A'RCHITRAVE. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρχὸς, chief, and *trabs*, Lat. a beam; becauſe it is ſuppoſed to repreſent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the loweſt member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and, in building *architrave* doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The *architrave* is ſometimes called the reaſon piece, or maſter beam, in timber buildings, as porticos, cloiſters, *&c.* In chimnies it is called the mantle piece; and over jambs of doors, and lintels of windows, hyperthyron. *Builders Dict.*

The materials laid over this pillar were of wood; through the lightneſs whereof the *architrave* could not ſuffer, nor the column itſelf, being ſo ſubſtantial. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Weſtward a pompous frontiſpiece appear'd,
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an *architrave* of antique mold,
And ſculpture riſing on the roughen'd gold. *Pope's T. of F.*

A'RCHIVES. *n. ſ. without a ſingular.* [*archiva*, Lat.] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps ſometimes uſed for the writings themſelves.

Though we think our words vaniſh with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his *archives*, as witneſſes either for or againſt us. *Government of the Tongue, § 1.*

I ſhall now only look a little into the Moſaick *archives*, to obſerve what they furniſh us with upon this ſubject. *Woodward.*

A'RCHWISE. *adv.* [from *arch* and *wiſe.*] In the form of an arch.

Thee court of arches, ſo called *ab arcuata eccleſia*, or from Bow church in London, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by reaſon of the ſteeple or clochier thereof, raiſed at the top with ſtone pillars in faſhion of a bow bent *archwiſe*. *Ayliffe's Par.*

ARCI'TENENT. *adj.* [*arcitenens*, Lat.] Bow-bearing. *Dict.*

ARCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arcto*, to ſtreighten.] Streightening; confinement to a narrower compaſs.

A'RCTICK. *n. ſ.* [from Ἄρκτος, the northern conſtellation.] Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear. See ARTICK.

Ever during ſnows, perpetual ſhades
Of darkneſs, would congeal their livid blood,
Did not the *arctick* tract ſpontaneous yield
A cheering purple berry big with wine. *Philips.*

A'RCTICK *Circle.* See CIRCLE.

A'RCUATE. *adj.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.

The cauſe of the confuſion in ſounds, and the inconfuſion of ſpecies viſible, is, for that the ſight worketh in right lines; but ſounds that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines, muſt needs encounter and diſturb the one the other. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

In the gullet, where it perforateth the midriff, the carneous fibres are inflected and *arcuate*. *Ray on Creation.*

A'RCUATILE, *adj.* [from *arcuate.*] Bent; inflected. *Dict.*

ARCUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arcuate.*]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
2. The ſtate of being bent; curvity, or crookedneſs.
3. [In gardening.] The method of raiſing by layers ſuch trees as cannot be raiſed from ſeed, or that bear no ſeed, as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is ſo called from bending down to the ground the branches which ſpring from the offsets or ſtools after they are planted. *Chambers.*

A'RCUATURE. *n. ſ.* [*arcuatura*, low Latin.] The bending or curvature of an arch. *Dict.*

ARCUBA'LISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *baliſta*, an engine.] A croſsbow man.

King John was eſpied by a very good *arcubaliſter*, who ſaid, that he would ſoon diſpatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, vile